

The type is in the University of California Herbarium, no. 510550, and a paratype is in the author's herbarium.

The thallus forms a thin continuous granular crust without cortex, soredia, or isidia, and spreads out in an indeterminate way; its color is pale tawny to ashy yellow brown; no chemical reactions. The sessile biatorine apothecia are at first small, flat, with a prominent pale margin, then large, irregular and solitary, but afterward forming convex crowded clusters; their color varies from tawny reddish to blackish dark brown; the broad hypothecium is very dark brown; the hymenium turns blue with iodine; the simple colorless spores are eight in number, arranged in two rows in the asci, oval to ellipsoid, 7.75–9.5  $\mu$  broad and 15.5–20  $\mu$  long. The scanty specimens form a conspicuous crust on the bark of tree trunks, growing on a steep wooded slope at Fazenda de Aguada, near Viçosa, state of Minas Geraes, Brazil, at an altitude of 700 meters.

Natural History Museum,  
Stanford University, California,  
February 20, 1940.

## ADDITIONS TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE FLORA OF MOUNT BAKER, WASHINGTON. II.

W. C. MUENSCHER

Since the appearance of the first note under the above title<sup>1</sup> I have had an opportunity to do some more botanizing in Whatcom County, Washington. The following list includes twenty-four species, obtained in 1939, apparently not previously recorded from the Mount Baker region. Acknowledgement is due to Professor K. M. Wiegand for assistance in the determination of several species. The specimens are deposited in the herbarium of Cornell University.

### GRAMINEAE

*AGROSTIS SCABRA* Willd. On dry stony slopes; Green Creek; Hildebrand Lake.

*BROMUS CARINATUS* Hook. and Arn. On moraines, from Baker Lake to Easton Glacier.

*BROMUS SUKSDORFII* Vasey. On rocky slope along Ruth Creek.

*PANICUM PACIFICUM* Hitchc. and Chase. On rocky shelves and ledges; common on the Twin Sister Range.

*PLEUROPOGON REFRACTUM* (Gray) Benth. In boggy meadows, Elbow Lake.

*POA STENANTHA* Trin. On ledges of alpine meadows on Skyline Ridge.

*MELICA SMITHII* (Porter) Vasey. In open woods between Glacier and Skyline Ridge.

### CYPERACEAE

*CAREX SCIRPOIDEA* Michx. On gravelly moraines near the headwaters of the South Fork of Nooksack River.

*CAREX MICROPTERA* Mack. On alpine slopes, Mount Hermann.

*SCIRPUS CAESPITOSUS* L. Moist ledges and alpine bogs; Twin Sister Range.

<sup>1</sup> Muenscher, W. C. Additions to our Knowledge of the Flora of Mount Baker, Washington. Madroño 4: 263–270. 1938.

## JUNCACEAE

*JUNCUS REGELLII* Buch. On moist spring-fed slopes, west arm of Mount Shuksan and Panorama Dome.

## ORCHIDACEAE

*CALYPSO BOREALIS* L. Mossy coniferous forest, Skyline Ridge.

*HABENARIA UNALASKENSIS* Spreng. Open forest along bank of Green Creek.

## SALICACEAE

*SALIX MELANOPSIS* Nutt. In springy bogs near headwaters of South Fork of Nooksack River.

## SAXIFRAGACEAE

*SAXIFRAGA CAESPITOSA* L. On exposed ledges above timber line on Twin Sister Range.

*SAXIFRAGA SAXIMONTANA* E. Nels. On rocky slopes in alpine meadows.

## ROSACEAE

*POTENTILLA EMARGINATA* Pursh. In crevices of dry ledges above timber line, Skyline Ridge; Twin Sister Range.

## ONAGRACEAE

*EPILOBIUM GLAREOSUM* G. N. Jones. On dry rocky slopes, Mount Hermann.

## ERICACEAE

*ALLOTROPA VIRGATA* Torr. and Gray. In coniferous forests on dry ridges.

## BORAGINACEAE

*AMSINCKIA INTERMEDIA* Fisch. and Meyer. On gravelly soil along roadside near Glacier.

## COMPOSITAE

*AGOSERIS AURANTIACA* (Hook.) Greene. On moraines, above timber line.

*ERIGERON AUREUS* GREENE. Local in rock crevices on high alpine slopes.

*MADIA DISSITIFLORA* (Nutt.) Torr. and Gray. On dry banks near Glacier.

*TARAXACUM CERATOPHORUM* (Ledeb.) DC. On shale slope near perpetual ice, west slope of Mount Baker.

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York,  
January, 1940.

## REVIEWS

*A Manual of Aquatic Plants.* By NORMAN C. FASSETT. Pp. 1-382. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. 1940. \$4.00.

This is a treatment of a special group of plants that fills a real need of persons engaged in wildlife study or game management as well as of the botanist who must meet public service problems requiring the quick identification of aquatics with only fragmentary material. The work covers the region "from Minnesota to Missouri and eastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Virginia," a restriction of range that is not made clear in the title. However in view of the widespread occurrence of many aquatic plants the book will be found useful over a much wider area than is indicated by these limits. "Bogs, which are often saturated, are excluded from this work as are small woodland brooks, waterfalls, tidal, salt